

# Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

## **Contact Information**

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## **Coalition Type**

Domestic violence

## **Year Formed**

1982

### **Year Incorporated**

1982

#### **Staff**

1 full-time-equivalent staff member

### **Fiscal Year**

January 1996 - December 1996

## **Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

At the time of initial contact (March 1996), the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence was undergoing a major reorganization. The newly hired public relations and policy specialist reported that the funding information requested of them for fiscal year 1995 was not yet available to her. Further, the coalition board did not feel that the coalition could provide accurate answers at the time of the survey. New recommendations were being considered and implemented, and consequently much of the information requested was unavailable. Therefore, this report does not provide coalition program information, special projects undertaken by the coalition, state and nongovernmental sources of funding, or funding distribution amounts.

A second contact was made to the coalition in fall 1996, and researchers then were able to obtain total funding amounts for the coalition, federal and state government sources of funding, and nongovernmental sources of funding for 1996. It was also reported that the name of the organization may change in the last quarter of 1996, and the coalition was currently being handled through the Sexual Assault Task Force.

## **Member Programs and Services**

There are 33 domestic violence programs in operation in the state of Montana, and all are members of the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence. It should be noted that one of the member programs is located in three different areas of the state and each location has been counted as a separate member program. Of the 30 members, 23 reported themselves to be dual domestic violence and sexual assault programs, 7 reported focusing on domestic violence only, and 3 reported focusing on sexual assault only. Thirteen programs reported currently operating on-site shelter facilities.

Special populations served include Hispanic women, Native Americans, women of color, rural women, low-income women, migrant workers, the physically disabled, incest survivors, victims of date rape and violence, and children of all ages. Exhibit 1 displays the domestic violence services offered by members of the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Exhibit 1.	Number of coalition member programs (N=30	
	offering various domestic violence services	

Number of			
<u>programs</u>	<u>Service</u>		
20	Independently run domestic violence hotline		
13	On-site shelter for abused women and their children		
25	Support group for women		
22	Legal advocacy program		
12	Medical advocacy program		
9	Specific support program for sheltered children		
10	Services for non-sheltered children		
19	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools		
15	Education programs in colleges or universities		
27	Community education/speakers bureau		
24	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)		
8	Transitional/second-stage housing		
10	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers		
13	Other services (resource and information to all community agencies, parenting skills, transportation to shelters or Native American reservations, anger management, walk-in hours, lending library, public workshops, financial assistance, statewide hotline, employment counseling)		

Twenty-three member programs offer both sexual assault and domestic violence services. Three programs focus exclusively on sexual assault. The majority provide one-on-one counseling, adult accompaniment and counseling, legal advocacy, community education/speakers bureau, and technical assistance (exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2.	Number of coalition member programs (N=26)
	offering various sexual assault services

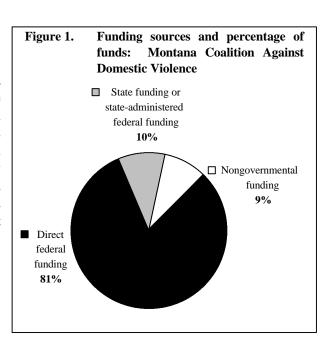
Number of			
<u>programs</u>	<u>Service</u>		
15	Independently run sexual assault hotline		
21	One-on-one counseling		
14	Support group for adult women		
7	Support group for teenage girls		
2	Support group for male victims		
12	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse		
2	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims		
2	Secondary support group for parents of victims		
22	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services		
15	Child accompaniment and advocacy services		
20	Legal advocacy program		
16	Medical advocacy program		
17	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school		
12	Education programs in colleges or universities		
24	Community education/speakers bureau		
20	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)		
6	Technical assistance		
1	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders		
5	Other services (mailing and referral service, walk-in hours, transportation, financial assistance, statewide hotline)		

## **Domestic Violence Coalition Operations**

The percentages of coalition effort that were dedicated to direct services, systems or services advocacy, education, statewide planning, or administration were not reported.

## **Domestic Violence Coalition Funding**

During 1996, the total revenue for the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence was in the lowest quartile of funding (\$70,000 or less), when compared nationally using the funding ranges developed for this survey. The federal government provided most of the funds used by the Montana coalition. State and nongovernmental sources provided 10 percent and 9 percent, respectively (figure 1). The amount passed to member programs was not reported.



#### **Federal and State Funding**

The majority of the coalition's budget (81 percent) came directly from the federal government in the form of a Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant. Ten percent of the coalition's budget was received from the state government, although the sources of that funding were not reported. Exhibit 3 displays the sources of government funding reported by the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence. The amount passed to member programs was not reported.

Exhibit 3. Sources of government funding reported by the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence				
<u>D</u>	irect federal funding	State gove	ernment or state-administered federal funding	
	Violence Prevention and s Act (FVPSA)	•	Source undetermined	

#### **Nongovernmental Funding Sources**

The Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence received the remaining 8 percent of its funding from nongovernmental sources. The coalition was unable to report the sources of this funding for this report, but typical nongovernmental sources include foundation or corporate grants, private donations, local program dues, and general membership dues.

# **Montana State Government Agencies**

There are three state agencies in Montana that provided, administered, or passed through funding for domestic violence and/or sexual assault public or private organizations during fiscal year 1994-95. While the coalition reported for fiscal year 1996, these state agencies are reporting for fiscal year 1994-95. Consequently, the information reported by the state agencies may not be directly relevant to the information reported by the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Fiscal year: July 1994 - June 1995

The Department of Public Health and Human Services, Domestic Violence Program

The Department of Public Health and Human Services, Domestic Violence Program, distributed \$336,000 for domestic violence services during fiscal year 1994-1995. The agency received \$200,000 from the federal government through a Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant, and \$136,000 was generated by the state government through tax revenues/general fund and the marriage license fee/surcharge. The total amount of funding received from the federal and state governments was distributed to local government agencies and local nonprofit/nongovernmental agencies.

#### **Montana Board of Crime Control**

The Montana Board of Crime Control distributed funding for both domestic violence and sexual assault services during fiscal year 1994-95. The entire amount of funding distributed through this agency was \$378,000, all received from the federal government's Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Of the total funding received for domestic violence and sexual assault services, this agency distributed \$325,000 directly to local programs-\$287,000 for domestic violence and \$37,000 for sexual assault. It also provided local government agencies with \$53,000 of domestic violence funding.

Department of Public Health and Human Services Communicable Disease Control and Prevention Bureau

During fiscal year 1994-1995, the Department of Public Health and Human Services distributed

Fiscal year: October 1994 - September 1995

Fiscal year: July 1994 - June 1995

\$22,000 for sexual assault services only. The entire amount of funding was received from a federal government's Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant and was distributed to local nonprofit/nongovernmental agencies.

## Federal and State Funding Reported by Montana State Government Agencies

Approximately \$736,000 was distributed through Montana state government agencies between July 1994 and September 1995 (exhibit 4). Eighty-two percent of the money was provided by the federal government (figure 2).

Exibit 4. Federal and state funding totals reported by Montana state agencies				
Federal	\$600,000			
State	\$136,000			
Total	\$736,000			

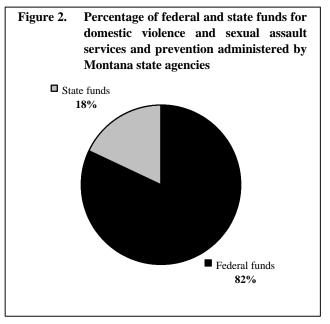
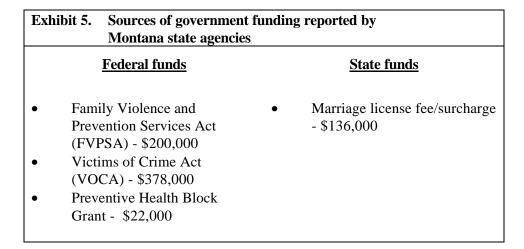
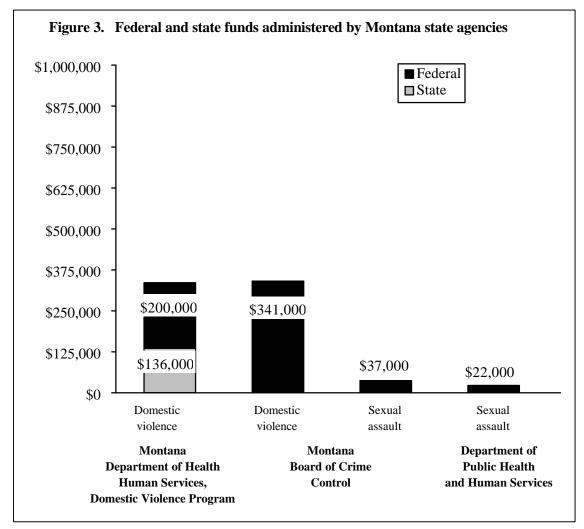


Exhibit 5 displays the sources of federal and state funding received by state agencies in Montana.



The majority of funding distributed by the various Montana state agencies was federal money; most of it was designated for domestic violence services (figure 3).



### **Distribution of State-Administered Funds**

Most of the funds discussed by the three state agencies providing both domestic violence and sexual assault services were earmarked for domestic violence. Local nonprofit organizations and local programs were the beneficiaries of most of those funds. Local government agencies received a smaller amount to address domestic violence. In addition, funds for sexual assault services and prevention flowed from these three agencies to local nonprofit organizations and local programs (figure 4).

